(v) National Iodine Deficiency Control Programme, (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare);

(vi) National Rural Employment Guarantee and other Poverty Alleviation Programmes, (Ministry of Rural Development);

(vii) National Programme for Nutritional support to Primary Education (Mid-day Meal Scheme), (Department of Elementary Education & Literacy);

(viii) Targeted Public Distribution System, (Department of Food & Consumer Affairs);

(ix) A Pilot project in 51 districts to provide free foodgrains to undernourished adolescent girls, (Ministry of Women & Child Development);

(x) National Rural Health Mission (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare).

NCAER survey of anganwadi infrastructure

1471. SHRI NANDI YELLAIAH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NCAER has made any rapid facility survey of infrastructure at anganwadi centres throughout the country and has also made a study to evaluate the pace of implementation of Integrated Child Development Scheme Projects;'

(b) if so, the highlights and main outcome of such survey/study;

(c) the amount sanctioned to various States, particularly Andhra Pradesh under various ICDS schemes during the last two years and the number of beneficiaries under these schemes;

(d) whether misappropriation of Central fund under these schemes has been noticed by Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in each such case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER)

conducted evaluation of ICDS Scheme and submitted its report in July, 2001. Report of Rapid Facility Survey of Infrastructure at Anganwadi Centres conducted by NCAER was submitted to the Government in April, 2005.

(b) The main findings of evaluation study and rapid facilities are given in the enclosed Statement-I *(See* below).

(c) The details of funds released to States/UTs under the ICDS Scheme, during the year 2004-05 and 2005-06 are given in the enclosed Statement-ll (See below). The number of beneficiaries under ICDS Scheme as on 31.12.2005 are given in the enclosed Statement-Ill (See below).

(d) No Sir. No such instances have come to the notice of the Government of India.

(e) Question does not arise.

Statement-l

Main findings of evaluation of LCDS and rapid facility survey of infrastructure at anganwadi centres by NCAER

1. Evaluation of ICDS Scheme- conducted by NCAER: NCAER conducted a Nationwide Evaluation of ICDS covering nearly 60,000 Anganwadi Centres and 1.8 lakh beneficiary households in the country. Main findings of report are as follows:

(i) Most of the AVVCs across the country were located within accessible distance (100-200 meters) from beneficiary households. A majority of the beneficiary households was within 100 metres of the AWC. Another 10 per cent were about 150-200 metres away. The rest were beyond 200 metres Thus, the factor of distance of beneficiary households from the AWC was unlikely to affect attendance at the AWC during inclement weather;

(ii) Most of the AWCs in the country, except those in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Orissa were functioning from community buildings. The type of building plays an important role in

safeguarding against any natural hazards. Of those sampled, about 40 per cent were functioning from pucca buildings.

(iii) Nearly 50 per cent AWCs reported adequate space, especially for cooking.

(iv) One out of two AWWs was found to be educated at least up to matriculate level across the country. In all central and southern states, less than 50 per cent of the AWWs were 'at least matriculate'; more than 75 per cent AWWs were matriculates in the northern and eastern states of the country. Gujarat and Rajasthan reported lowest percentage of matriculate functionaries.

(v) Though about 84 per cent of the functionaries reported to have received training, the training was largely pre-service training. In-service training remained largely neglected.

(vi) The day-to-day functioning of the AWC is a critical indicator of the effectiveness of the ICDS programme. An assessment of on-going activities of sample AWCs through observations, record reviews and personal interviews with the AWWs revealed that, on average, an AWC functioned for 24 of 30 days in a month. On a given day. the AWC functioned for about 4 hours. By and large, environmental factors did not affect the functioning of the AWC.

(vii) On average nearly 66 per cent of eligible children and 75 per cent of eligible women were registered at the AWCs. This indicates lack of motivation on the part of the AWW in identifying and registering the entire eligible population

(viii) Community leaders were generally positive about the functioning of the AWCs (more than 80 per cent in all states) while more than 70 per cent found the programme to, be beneficial to the community;

(ix) Participation of beneficiary women and adolescent girls in AWC activities was reported to below. These two segments of

population form the foundation for any child care programme and their involvement is imperative for successful implementation of the ICDS Services.

2. Rapid Facility Survey of Infrastructure at Anganwadi Centres (RFS-AWCs) by NCAER: The primary objective of the RFS-AWC was to provide national-level and state-level data on infrastructure available at the anganwadi level. The report submitted by NCAER, covering 2,87,684 AWCs, *inter-alia,* brought out that:

(i) More than 40 per cent AWCs (Angalwadi Centres) across the country are neither housed in ICDS building nor in rented buildings. One-third of the anganwadis are housed in ICDS building and another one-fourth are housed in rented buildings;

(ii) As regards the status of anganwadi building, irrespective of own or rented, more than 46 per cent of the anganwadis were running from pucca building, 21 per cent from semi-pucca building. 15 per cent from kutcha building and more than 9% running from open space;

(iii) It is quite encouraging to observe that average number of children registered at the anganwadi centre is 52 for boys and 75 for girls;

(iv) The survey data reveal that more than 45 per cent anganwadis have no toilet facility and 40 per cent have reported the availability of only urinal;

(v) Of the 39 per *cent* anganwadis reporting availability of handpumps, half of the handpumps were provided by the gram Panchayat and 12 per cent provided by the ICDS;

(vi) Regarding the provision of services at the anganwadi centres, more than SO per cent Centres provided supplementary food, 90 per cent provided pre-school education and 76 per cent weighed children for growth monitoring;

(vi!) Only 50 per cent anganwadis reported providing referral services, 65 per cent health check-up of children, 53 per cent for health check-up of women and more than 75 for nutrition and health education;

(viii) Average number of days in a month a which services are

provided at the anganwadi centres are 24 for supplementary food, 28 for pre-school education and 13 for Nutrition and health education;

(ix) More than 57 per cent of anganwadi centres reported availability of ready-to-eat food and 46 per cent availability of uncooked food at the anganwadi centres;

(x) Nearly three-fourth of the anganwadis have reported the availability of medical kits and baby weighing scale. On the other hand adult weighing scale has been reported only by 49 per cent of the anganwadis.

Statement-ll

State-wise position of funds released under ICDS Scheme (General), World Bank assisted ICDS Projects, ICDS Training Programme (Udisha) and Supplementary Nutrition (SN) during the year 2004-05 and 2005-06

(Rs. in lakh)

SI. No	State/UT	2004-05	2005-06
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	13271.47	2682469
2	Arunachal Pradesh	169761	1893.69
3	Assam	15999.37	2600323
4	Bihar	13611.47	18393.33
c	Goa	294.52	49266
6	Gujarat	1246558	13582.26
7	Haryana	4782.27	7319.71
8	Himachal Pradesh	2687.26	4393.80
9	Jammu & Kashmir	3457.78	5642.75
10	Karnataka	11253.5	22038.89

1	2	3	4
11	Kerala	8403.16	9431.93
12	Madhya Pradesh	13757.61	21229.49
13	Maharashtra	14824.19	32266.86
14	Manipur	2065.65	2344.45
15	Meghalaya	1467.81	2876.12
16	Mizoram	795.68	1952.90
17	Nagaland	1383.5	3460.71
18	Orissa	11682.93	18096.34
19	Punjab	3956.27	6868.14
20	Rajasthan	11863.17	13958.87
21	Sikkim	332.88	477.23
22	Tamil Nadu	14526.3	19266.53
23	Tripura	1452.32	3226.97
24	Uttar Pradesh	23564.37	52076.79
25	West Bengal	13069.59	26660.80
26	Chhattisgarh	6411.96	9841.75
27	Jharkhand	7719.66	6249.82
28	Uttaranchal	2458.77	4137.15
29	Delhi	1138.36	2086.72
30	Pondicherry	236.89	319.40
31	Andaman & Nico.	188.39	328.21
32	Chandigarh	155.26	235.16
33	Dadra & Nagar Hav.	48.27	92.69
34	Daman & Diu	38.98	61.48
35	Lakshadweep	25.15	50.19
	TOTAL:	221087.95	364181.81

Statement-Ill

State-wise number of Supplementary Nutrition Beneficiaries and Pre-School Education Beneficiaries under ICDS Scheme as on 31.12.2005

SI. No.	Stete/UT	No. of Supplementary Nutrition Beneficiaries					No. of PSE Beneficiaries		
		0-3 years	3-6 years	Total Children	Women	Total Children & Women	Boys	Girls	Total Children (3-6 years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	95S922	1526391	2485313	650466	3135779	779453	785540	1564993
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	40841	30487	71328	10425	81753	15055	15431	30486
3.	Assam	510954	484598	995552	111343	1106895	437968	420628	858596
4.	Bihar	2012101	1999242	4011343	818937	4830280	1013826	933924	1947750
5.	Chhattisgarh	837952	570122	1408074	370507	1778581	306693	310468	617161
6.	Goa	21205	18119	39324	9363	48687	8998	9057	18055
7.	Gujarat	812236	820472	1632708	287138	191S846	695904	656411	1352315
8.	Haryana	484839	445411	930250	232495	1162745	237457	207954	445411
9.	Himachal Pradesh		144792	334037	75006	409043	61492	59841	121333
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	153270	120520	273790	69858	343648	63493	57832	121325
11.	Jharkhand	632227	697049	1329276	401322	1730598	367579	380386	747965

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Karnataka	1232636	1237353	2469989	582050	3052039	620609	616744	1237353
13.	Kerala	371967	489486	861453	159025	1020478	243040	242286	485326
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1394953	1234168	2629121	641957	3271078	925812	746647	1672459
15.	Maharashtra	2013736	2589450	4603186	738625	5341811	1312934	1235218	2548152
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	56429	55422	111851
17.	Meghalaya	84538	101560	186098	33254	219352	44593	45405	89998
18.	Mizoram	62496	43071	105567	26816	132383	23644	23199	46843
19.	Nagaland	152240	101836	254076	42413	296489	50402	49059	99461
20	Orissa	1820372	1859920	3680292	670753	3451045	476723	480159	956882
21.	Punjab	42392	409367	451759	191950	643709	22939S	204480	433879
22.	Rajasthan	1326418	1247307	2573725	595525	3169250	656434	638925	1295359
23.	Sikkim	20483	11388	31871	5793	37664	4859	4943	9802
24.	Tamil Nadu	652710	1056636	1709346	497902	2207248	531725	523861	1055585
25.	Tripura	62199	86006	148205	22088	170293	51086	49966	101052
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3857178	3804758	7661936	1486633	9148569	2021407	1926324	3947731
27.	Uttaranchal	21014S	157859	306008	94325	462333	92736	90545	183331
28.	West Bengal	1706170	1846751	3552921	412864	3965785	730043	743600	1473643
29.	A & N Islands	9745	9085	18830	4268	23098	4238	4443	868".
30.	Chandigarh	18288	13193	31481	7804	39285	6525	6668	13193

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
31.	Delhi	238952	150911	389863	77937	467800	78191	72644	150835
32.	Dadra & N. Haveli	6353	6167	12520	- 2184	14704	2514	2505	5019
33.	Daman & Diu	3400	3577	6977	1898	8875	2083	2130	4213
34.	Lakshadweep	2023	8154	3877	986	4863	2023	2001	4024
35.	Pondicherry	22213	4419	26632	8763	35395	2117	2210	4327
	ALL INDIA:	21965403	23323325	45288728	9342673	54631401	12157534	11606856	23764390